5684S-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's unemployment level expanded by 31,000 during April as the seasonally adjusted jobless rate rose to 5.7 percent, up from 5.2 percent in March.
- Nonagricultural employment gained 30,400 jobs to an April level of 5,138,900. This increase was only half the anticipated expansion.
- Average weekly earnings and hours worked in manufacturing increased in March after three consecutive months of decline.
- April's initial claims total for unemployment insurance was down slightly from March, but topped the year-ago total by 9,026.
- Sixty-six counties registered lower unadjusted unemployment rates in March.
- March's seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were down in all major labor market areas except one (York MSA).

ISSUED: MAY 1990

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)826-2538	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider	(717)783-3294	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE

Employment in Pennsylvania retreated 90,000 during April and unemployment expanded by 31,000, returning to February's levels, following brief improvement in March. The statewide rate of unemployment rose to 5.7 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 5.2 percent in March. The nationwide rate also rose in April to 5.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 5.2 percent in March.

Data, made available through the Current Population survey of households, by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show April's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,604,000, down 90,000 since March. Despite the setback, employment held above 5.6 million which was higher than the 1989 average, one of the best years on record. April's level was only marginally lower than the April 1989 figure of 5,623,000, but was considerably higher than two years ago, up 145,000, and three years ago, up 372,000.

The April setback in employment resulted in a 31,000 increase in joblessness across the state. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rose from 310,000 in March to 341,000 in April. This pushed the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment back up to February's rate of 5.7 percent from 5.2 percent in March. April's rate was higher than the year-ago rate of 4.4 percent and the two-year-ago rate of 4.9 percent, but equalled the April rate of three years ago, 5.7 percent.

Among the eleven largest states for which data are available, Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted 5.7 percent unemployment rate in April ranked fifth, up from sixth in March. Ten states, including Pennsylvania, had unemployment rate increases over the month, while only one, New York, had a lower rate.

For the United States, the seasonally adjusted rate, which is used by the media, was 5.4 percent of the civilian labor force in April, up from 5.2 percent in March. This was the first that the nation's rate was above 5.3 percent since January 1989. The unadjusted rate was 5.4 percent in March. In April 1989, the rates were 5.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, and 5.1 percent unadjusted.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	APR. 1990	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,945	6,004	5,883	-59	62
Employment	5,604	5,694	5,623	-90	-19
Unemployment	341	310	260	31	81
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.7	5.2	4.4	0.5	1.3
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,878	5,915	5,813	-37	65
Employment	5,562	5,599	5,578	-37	-16
Unemployment	315	316	235	-1	80
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.4	5.3	4.0	0.1	1.4

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

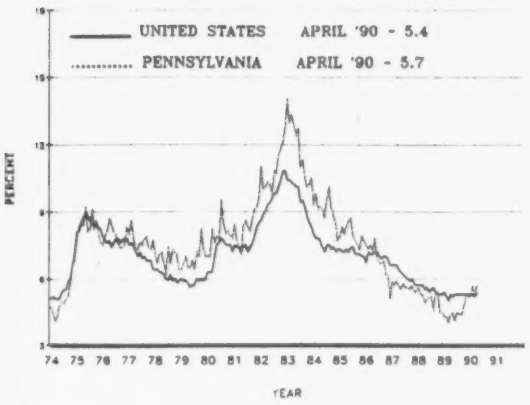

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	APR. 1990 AP/	MAR. 1990 P/	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	NET CHANGE TO MAR. 1990 FROM: FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5138.9	5108.5	5082.3	5073.9	26.2	34.6
---GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1281.2	1272.9	1270.2	1290.6	2.7	-17.7
MINING	26.9	27.2	26.9	27.2	0.3	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	227.5	216.8	212.0	211.8	4.8	5.0
MANUFACTURING	1026.8	1028.9	1031.3	1051.6	-2.4	-22.7
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	584.4	583.2	584.3	603.7	-1.1	-20.5
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.0	30.4	32.2	0.6	-1.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		20.6	20.9	21.6	-0.3	-1.0
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		46.8	46.3	47.1	0.5	-0.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		89.3	89.6	92.2	-0.3	-2.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.3	89.8	93.3	-0.5	-4.0
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		111.1	110.8	109.4	0.3	1.7
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		81.6	82.6	88.3	-1.0	-6.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		55.3	55.6	58.3	-0.3	-3.0
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		38.0	37.9	40.0	0.1	-2.0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		20.2	20.4	21.3	-0.2	-1.1
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	442.5	445.7	447.0	447.9	-1.3	-2.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		91.4	92.4	90.3	-1.0	1.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		28.5	28.5	29.6	0.0	-1.1
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		77.2	77.9	80.7	-0.7	-3.5
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.4	40.4	41.2	0.0	-0.8
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.4	84.3	84.1	0.1	0.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.5	61.4	59.2	0.1	2.3
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.1	10.0	10.1	0.1	0.0
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.6	41.6	41.9	0.0	-0.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.5	9.4	9.6	0.1	-0.1
---SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3856.0	3833.5	3810.9	3782.3	22.6	51.2
TRANSPORTATION	150.8	149.3	148.5	149.9	0.8	-0.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103.2	103.8	103.7	104.3	0.1	-0.5
COMMUNICATIONS		49.5	49.4	49.7	0.1	-0.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.3	54.3	54.6	0.0	-0.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	283.1	282.1	280.8	278.9	1.3	3.2
RETAIL TRADE	893.1	884.5	879.3	882.6	5.2	1.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		123.2	122.8	123.8	0.4	-0.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	296.7	295.5	295.2	293.5	0.3	2.0
FINANCE		142.5	142.7	143.6	-0.2	-1.1
INSURANCE		113.4	113.4	111.3	0.0	2.1
REAL ESTATE		39.6	39.1	38.6	0.5	1.0
SERVICES	1408.2	1399.2	1387.2	1364.3	12.0	34.9
BUSINESS SERVICES		203.2	201.4	199.1	1.8	4.1
HEALTH SERVICES		457.6	455.2	444.9	2.4	12.7
--HOSPITALS		248.3	247.2	241.4	1.1	6.9
LEGAL SERVICES		40.4	40.5	39.5	-0.1	0.9
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		161.6	159.8	159.6	1.8	2.0
SOCIAL SERVICES		99.4	98.9	95.6	0.5	3.8
OTHER SERVICES		437.0	431.4	425.6	5.6	11.4
GOVERNMENT	720.9	719.1	716.2	708.8	2.9	10.3
FEDERAL		141.7	142.4	142.4	-0.7	-0.7
STATE		158.3	157.8	156.7	0.5	1.6
LOCAL		419.1	416.0	409.7	3.1	9.4
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

APRIL'S NONFARM JOB GAIN LESS THAN EXPECTED

Advance preliminary results from a survey of Pennsylvania's employers showed a gain of 30,400 in April to a total of 5,138,900 jobs. The rise was somewhat disappointing, as only half the normal job gain was forthcoming. Both goods producing and service producing industries fell short of the anticipated April expansion.

In the goods producing sector, manufacturing industries, at 1,026,800 dropped 2,100 since March. A gain of this amount would be normal for this period. Last year at this time, manufacturing industries accounted for 1,051,300 jobs. Construction gained 10,700 jobs over the month, which was less than expected, however its performance earlier in the year was better than normal due to the unusually mild weather.

Even though gains were posted across the board in the service producing industries, they were only half the seasonally expected growth.

NONFARM JOBS RISE LESS THAN NORMAL IN MARCH

The number of jobs reported throughout Pennsylvania rose by 26,200 in March to a total of 5,108,500. While total nonfarm jobs were at the highest March level ever, job movement was somewhat below the typical February-March upturn and reflected a slower pace of activity in many sectors. Despite recent softening, Pennsylvania's current job count remains well above that of past years, as there are now 34,600 more jobs than in March 1989 and 144,700 more than reported in March 1988. The Department's nonfarm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Within the goods producing sector, recent payroll statistics reveal a net manufacturing job decline of 2,400 with losses nearly equally divided among durable and nondurable goods industries. Job downturns within transportation equipment, electronic equipment and fabricated metals fueled the durable goods job slide, while food and apparel products were primary job losers among nondurables.

Contract construction added 4,800 to payrolls in March, bringing total jobs to 216,800 in this industry. Recent good weather, coupled with a solid performance over the long term has enabled contract construction to make a key contribution in Pennsylvania's goods producing sector.

Pennsylvania's service producing industries, comprised of all nonagricultural industries except manufacturing, mining and construction, gained 22,600 jobs in March to total 3,833,500. Among service producers, wholesale trade, at 282,100 jobs in March, recorded their second highest level ever, while services, supported by a 2,400 rise in health services, once again climbed to an all-time high.

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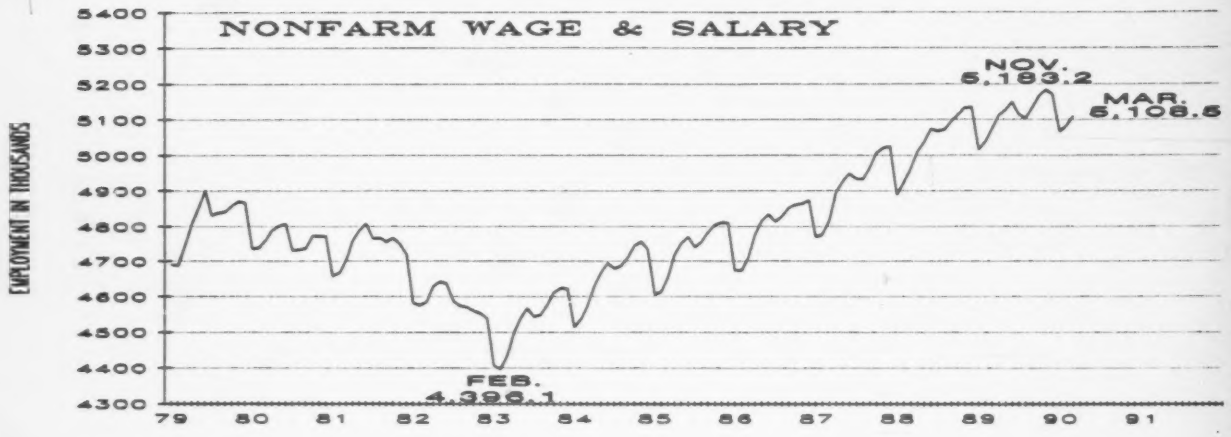
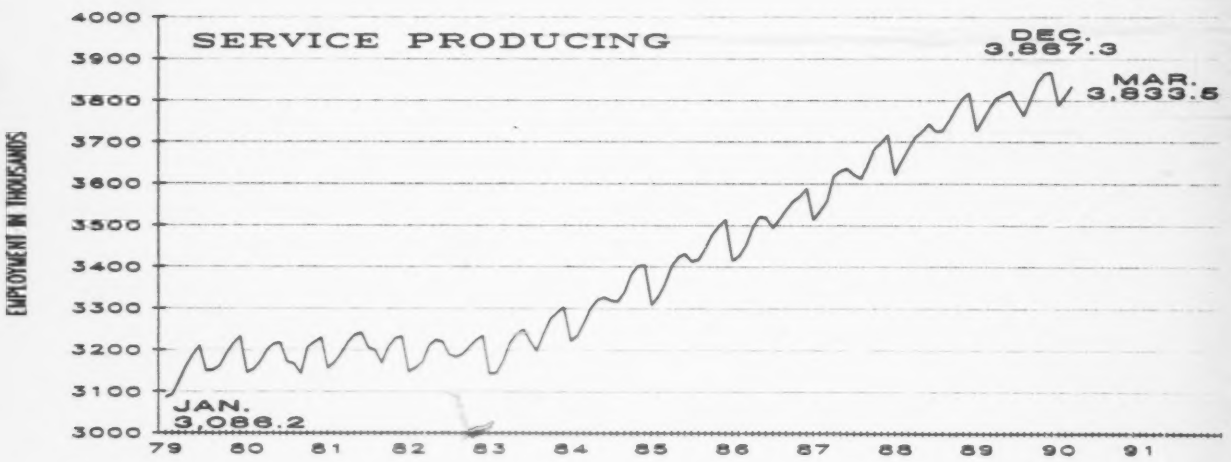
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA





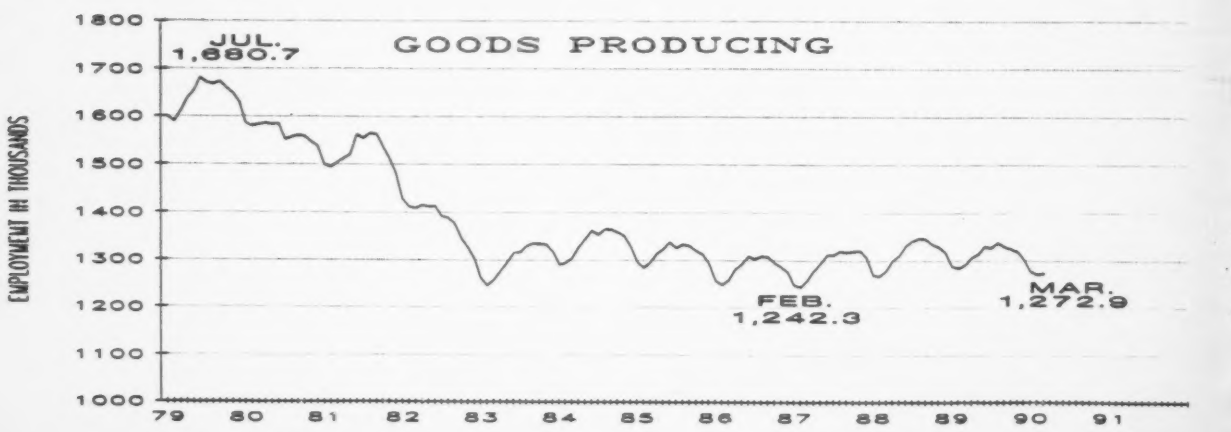


TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR. 1990 P/	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	MAR. 1990 P/	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	MAR. 1990 P/	FEB. 1990	MAR 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$703.40	$709.16	$671.95	43.5	43.4	41.3	$16.17	$16.34	$16.27
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	492.59	455.76	448.35	44.7	42.2	42.7	11.02	10.80	10.50
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	444.98	440.36	433.30	40.6	40.4	40.8	10.96	10.90	10.62
DURABLE GOODS	489.20	483.95	475.02	42.1	41.9	42.0	11.62	11.55	11.31
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	365.09	343.80	347.93	39.9	38.2	39.9	9.15	9.00	8.72
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	364.40	360.00	357.87	40.0	40.0	39.5	9.11	9.00	9.06
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	469.14	465.92	469.37	42.0	41.8	42.4	11.17	11.20	11.07
PRIMARY METALS	565.04	562.85	567.66	43.1	42.9	43.8	13.11	13.12	12.96
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	456.87	453.53	452.34	41.8	41.8	42.0	10.93	10.85	10.77
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	532.08	523.31	508.65	43.4	43.5	43.4	12.26	12.03	11.72
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	455.26	450.36	431.83	42.0	41.7	40.7	10.84	10.80	10.61
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	570.78	561.96	533.13	42.5	42.0	41.2	13.43	13.38	12.94
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	459.20	457.73	436.89	41.0	41.2	41.1	11.20	11.11	10.63
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	421.30	425.30	427.85	39.3	39.6	41.1	10.72	10.74	10.41
NONDURABLE GOODS	386.77	386.00	377.10	38.6	38.6	39.2	10.02	10.00	9.62
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	420.62	425.81	415.11	39.2	39.5	39.8	10.73	10.78	10.43
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	264.94	274.98	248.92	39.9	41.1	39.2	6.64	6.69	6.35
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	308.02	302.06	296.01	38.3	37.9	39.0	7.99	7.97	7.59
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	224.78	224.11	230.33	33.3	33.6	35.6	6.75	6.67	6.47
PAPER PRODUCTS	491.49	481.05	475.58	43.0	42.7	42.5	11.43	11.50	11.19
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	445.42	439.67	429.96	38.8	38.5	38.7	11.48	11.42	11.11
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	543.02	540.02	529.59	41.9	41.7	41.7	12.96	12.95	12.70
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	600.01	604.26	630.70	39.5	40.5	42.5	15.19	14.92	14.84
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	416.37	414.39	393.84	42.1	41.9	41.5	9.89	9.89	9.49
LEATHER PRODUCTS	284.19	256.69	254.79	38.4	37.6	38.2	6.88	6.88	6.67
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	622.53	625.42	605.81	41.2	41.2	41.1	15.11	15.18	14.74
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	691.12	690.70	672.53	42.4	42.4	42.7	16.30	16.29	15.75

P/ = Preliminary data

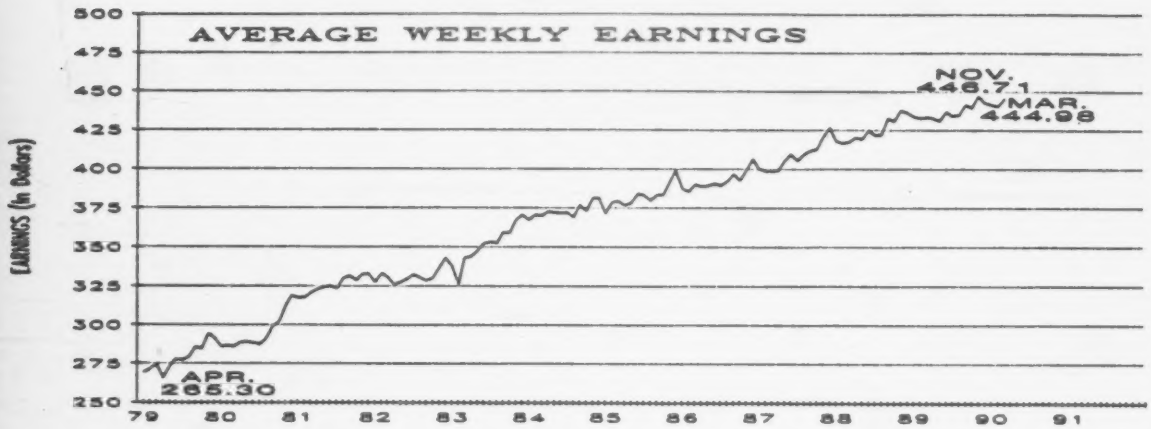
WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS RECORD INCREASES

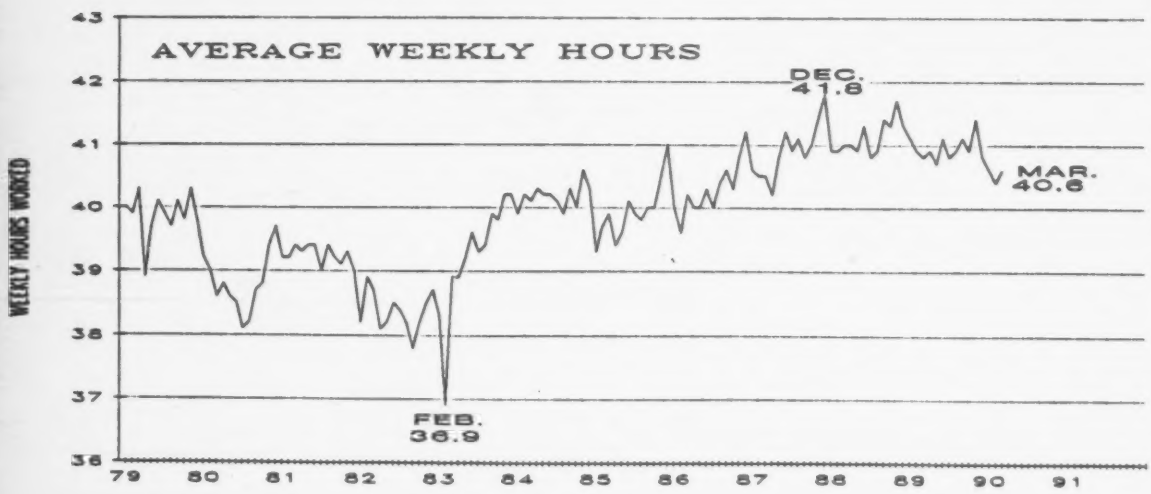
Reversing their field after three consecutive months of decline, both the average weekly earnings and the average workweek of production workers in Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries recorded increases in March. At $444.98, average weekly earnings were up $4.62 from February. This was the combined effect of a gain of 0.2 of an hour in the average workweek to 40.6 hours and an upswing of 6 cents in the average hourly earnings to $10.96. Compared to last March, the current average weekly earnings are up $11.68, or 2.7 percent; the net result of 0.2 of an hour loss in the average workweek and a 34 cent gain in average hourly earnings.

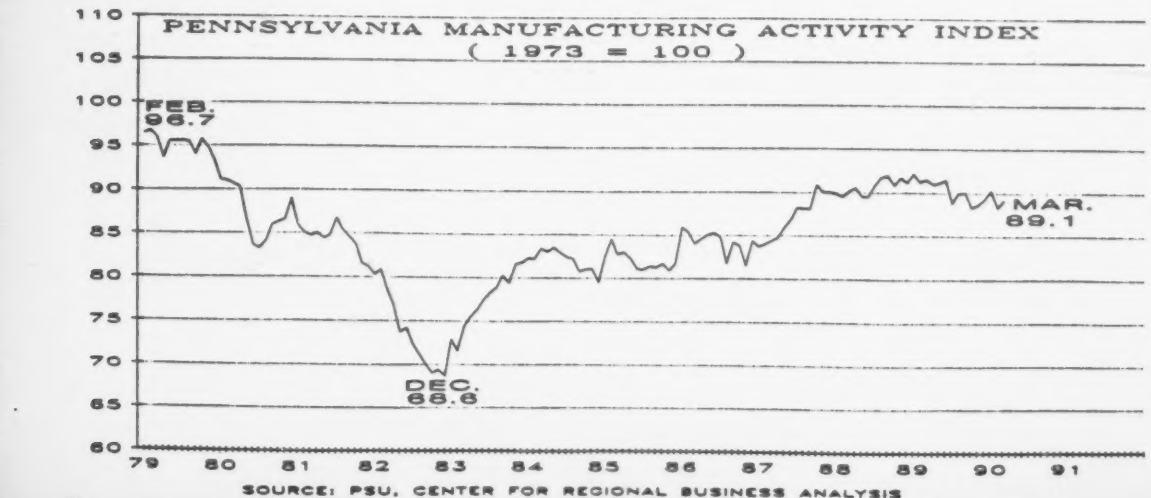
The durable goods sector remained strong with a gain of 0.2 of an hour in the average workweek. The current durable goods workweek, at 42.1 hours, is the longest since November's 42.7 hour workweek and is 0.1 of an hour more than that of March 1989. This longer workweek bodes well for those currently employed in the hard goods industries since the employers have more room to shorten the workweek before any layoffs become necessary . Average hourly earnings in this sector were up 7 cents from February and 31 cents from March 1989.

After a poor showing in February, the lumber and wood products average workweek rebounded and gained 1.7 hours. Now at 39.9 hours, the workweek in this industry matches that of March 1989. All durable goods with the exception of miscellaneous manufactures increased their average weekly earnings from February to March.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS







SOURCE: PSU. CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	MAR. 1990	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 90	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	88,117	90,546	79,091	-2,429	9,026
Weeks Claimed	718,266	716,449	675,472	1,817	42,794
...Average Weekly Volume	163,242	179,112	146,842	-15,870	16,400
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.4%	3.7%	3.1%	-0.3	0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	37,801	46,104	34,524	-8,303	3,277
Final Payments	8,029	7,683	6,811	346	1,218
Weeks Paid	716,840	650,317	688,814	66,523	28,026
Net Benefit Amount	$125,308,902	$114,035,445	$119,189,614	$11,273,457	$6,119,288
Average Check Amount	$174.81	$175.35	$173.04	-$0.54	$1.77

CLAIMS TOTALS HIGHER THAN A YEAR AGO

The initial claims total for March was down slightly from a month ago (2,429 or 3 percent) but topped the year-ago total by 9,026 or 11 percent. During the first quarter of 1990 initial claims totalled 328,271 which represented an increase of 37,623 or 13 percent over the first quarter of 1989. The number of weeks claimed in March was virtually unchanged from a month ago but was 42,794 or 6 percent above a year ago. The 1990 first quarter total of 2,294,419 for weeks claimed exceeded the 1989 first quarter total by 260,717 or 13 percent.

Since March contained two more working days than February, the average weekly volume for weeks claimed in March was considerably lower than the February average. As a result, the insured unemployment rate dropped from 3.7 percent in February to 3.4 percent in March. However, March's rate is the highest for the month since 1987.

The average check amount held steady in March at $174.81, which is down only $0.54 from a month ago. Weeks paid jumped from 650,317 in February to 716,840 in March as the ratio of weeks paid to weeks claimed rose from February's .908 to March's .998. The increase in weeks paid pushed the net benefit amount for March $11 million above the February amount. During March, disbursements from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund were nearly $120 million higher than income which is a normal occurrence for the month, since March has historically had the lowest income over the course of the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - MARCH 1990

Income	$ 5,487,039
Disbursements	$ 125,303,626
Cash Reserves	$ 1,344,339,870

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

SIXTY-SIX COUNTIES REGISTER LOWER UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

With the exception of York County, which maintained its February rate, all of Pennsylvania's counties recorded declines in their unadjusted unemployment rates during March. Only five counties had double-digit rates in March; down from nineteen in February. Juniata, down 3.1 percentage points, recorded the largest over the month decrease. However. at 11.5 percent, Juniata still maintains the highest unadjusted unemployment rate of any county in the state.

While a decline in unadjusted unemployment rates is normal at this time of year, the bulk of the county rates decreased by more than the seasonal norm in March. The fact that Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted rate fell 0.5 of a percentage point from February to March reflects this fact. A change of zero in the seasonally adjusted rate would reflect a seasonally normal change.

All of Pennsylvania's 67 counties had higher unadjusted unemployment rates this March than last. Fulton County, up 0.1 of a percentage point, recorded the smallest increase; Juniata, up 4.1 percentage points, the largest. Substantial temporary layoffs in manufacturing have contributed heavily to the upturn in the Juniata County rate.

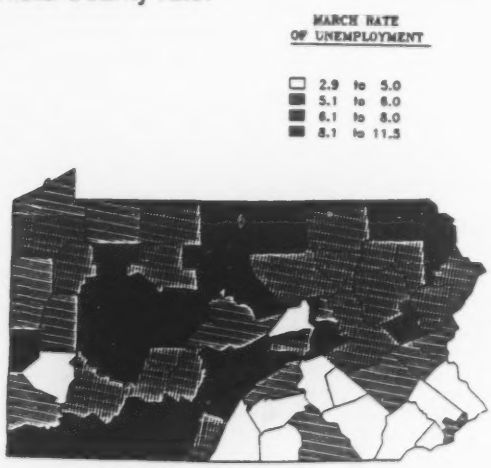


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
MARCH- 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.9	5700
Cumberland	2	3.2	3500
Delaware	3	3.6	10600
Montgomery	3	3.6	13900
Lancaster	5	3.8	8500
Dauphin	6	4.1	5600
Allegheny	7	4.3	28800
Bucks	7	4.3	12900
Union	9	4.5	800
Adams	10	4.6	1800
Franklin	10	4.6	2700
Lebanon	12	5.0	3300
Berks	13	5.1	9300
Centre	13	5.1	3500
Mercer	13	5.1	2600
Lehigh	16	5.2	7800
York	16	5.2	9600
Montour	18	5.3	400
Perry	18	5.3	1100
Warren	20	5.5	1200
Northampton	21	5.6	6600
Philadelphia	21	5.6	40700
Washington	21	5.6	5300
Butler	24	5.7	4300
Erie	24	5.7	7700
Lawrence	26	6.0	2900
Bradford	27	6.1	1900
Westmoreland	27	6.1	10900
Elk	29	6.3	1100
Pike	29	6.3	800
Venango	31	6.4	1600
Lackawanna	32	6.6	7300
Monroe	33	6.7	3300
Sullivan	33	6.7	200
Blair	35	6.8	4100
Columbia	36	6.9	2200
Luzerne	37	7.0	11400
Lycoming	37	7.0	4300
Wyoming	39	7.1	1000
Schuylkill	40	7.3	5400
Snyder	40	7.3	1400
Crawford	42	7.7	3000
Cambria	43	7.8	5000
Fulton	44	7.9	500
McKean	44	7.9	1700
Armstrong	46	8.1	2400
Tioga	46	8.1	1600
Carbon	48	8.2	2100
Beaver	49	8.3	4900
Cameron	49	8.3	200
Jefferson	49	8.3	1700
Potter	49	8.3	700
Susquehanna	49	8.3	1600
Wayne	49	8.3	1600
Fayette	55	8.6	5200
Somerset	55	8.6	2800
Northumberland	57	8.7	4300
Bedford	58	8.8	1900
Mifflin	59	8.9	2000
Greene	60	9.0	1100
Indiana	60	9.0	3200
Clarion	62	9.5	1700
Forest	63	10.2	200
Clearfield	64	10.4	3700
Clinton	65	10.5	1700
Huntingdon	65	10.5	2000
Juniata	67	11.5	1200

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	MARCH 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MARCH 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	FEBRUARY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	FEBRUARY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	MARCH 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MARCH 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6535.0	5.3	6594.0	5.3	6198.0	5.0
PENNSYLVANIA	307.0	5.2	343.0	5.7	237.0	4.0
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	18.7	5.6	20.5	6.1	12.2	3.6
ALTOONA	4.0	6.5	4.2	6.9	3.2	5.3
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.9	8.1	5.3	8.8	4.1	6.7
ERIE MSA	7.3	5.4	8.7	6.4	5.6	4.2
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	13.5	4.0	15.7	4.7	10.5	3.1
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	5.7	5.9
LANCASTER MSA	9.3	4.1	10.5	4.6	6.5	2.9
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	109.3	4.5	111.2	4.6	82.8	3.4
PITTSBURGH PMSA	48.6	4.8	51.3	5.1	42.0	4.2
READING MSA	8.9	4.9	10.1	5.6	5.7	3.2
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	24.7	6.6	28.7	7.7	16.9	4.6
SHARON MSA	2.5	4.8	2.8	5.4	1.9	3.7
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.6	5.3	3.9	5.8	2.6	4.0
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.0	6.4	4.5	7.2	3.0	4.9
YORK MSA	11.8	5.2	11.5	5.1	7.8	3.4

* Preliminary data

MARCH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DOWN IN ALL MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS EXCEPT ONE

York MSA, up 0.1 of a percentage point from February, was the only major labor market area in Pennsylvania that did not have a downturn in their seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in March. A mass layoff at a large furniture and fixture factory in York contributed heavily to the increase in the local rate. Scranton/Wilkes-Barre MSA, with a decrease of 1.1 percentage points, recorded the largest drop. The rates ranged from a low of 4.0 percent in the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA to a high of 8.1 percent in Beaver County PMSA.

Each of the fifteen major labor market areas had a higher unemployment rate this March than in March 1989. Pittsburgh PMSA, up 0.6 of a percentage point, had the smallest annual increase while the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre and Allentown-Bethlehem MSAs, at 2.0 percentage points, recorded the largest increases. There was considerable reshuffling among the relative standings of the large labor markets when ranked by unemployment. Generally, those areas in the western half of the state fared better than those in the east. However, the highest unemployment rates occurred in Beaver County PMSA and Johnstown MSA in both years. These two areas continue to feel the effects of the downturn in the domestic steel industry that occurred in the early part of the last decade.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 2.9 percent for SDA 21 to a high of 8.6 percent in SDA 09. All SDAs had lower unemployment rates in March than February.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
MARCH 1990 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	134.8	127.0	7.7	[illegible]
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	100.9	99.1	7.8	[illegible]
03	City of Pittsburgh	174.5	166.2	8.3	4.8
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	488.6	468.1	20.5	4.2
05	Beaver	59.4	54.4	4.9	8.3
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	140.3	130.5	9.8	7.0
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	237.4	221.4	16.0	6.8
08	Greene, Washington	106.8	100.4	6.4	6.0
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.4	96.4	9.1	8.6
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	204.3	187.9	16.4	8.0
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	237.0	221.1	15.9	6.7
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	86.0	79.8	6.2	7.2
14	Lackawanna	111.1	103.9	7.3	6.6
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	108.2	100.3	7.9	7.3
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	236.6	219.8	16.8	7.1
17	Philadelphia	732.2	691.6	40.7	5.6
18	Bucks	301.2	288.2	12.9	4.3
19	Montgomery	390.3	376.4	13.9	3.6
20	Delaware	291.8	281.2	10.6	3.6
21	Chester	200.4	194.7	5.7	2.9
22	Lehigh, Northampton	267.7	253.3	14.4	5.4
23	Berks	180.0	170.8	9.3	5.1
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	345.2	330.4	14.8	4.3
25	Lancaster	225.3	216.8	8.5	3.8
26	York	185.8	176.2	9.6	5.2
27	Adams, Franklin	99.7	95.2	4.6	4.6
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.3	94.7	5.5	5.5
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.0	53.2	4.8	8.2
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5915.0	5599.0	316.0	5.3

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.